ABSTRACT

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) is the most common single cause of end-stage renal disease. Albuminuria is the most commonly used marker to predict onset of diabetic nephropathy (DN) without enough sensitivity and specificity to detect early DN. This is the study to identify urinary cyclophilin A (CypA) as a new biomarker for early DN.

The present study demonstrated Urinary Cyclophiline A concentrations are significantly increased in patients with Diabetic Nephropathy. Urinary Cyclophiline A correlated well with other markers of Nephropathy. Urinary Cyclophiline A significantly increased even in early stages of Diabetic Nephropathy.

Urinary Cyclophiline A estimation can be used for the early diagnosis of renal damage due to long standing diabetes mellitus.